

INTER-FACILITY TRANSFERS

Revised 2003

I. INTER-FACILITY TRANSFERS:

Inter-facility transfers are patient transfers from one *State licensed/designated* medical facility to another *State licensed/designated* medical facility. A *State licensed/designated* medical facility is a facility in which its primary purpose is to provide regular medical care by licensed medical physicians and registered nurses. (Examples of designated facilities are: Hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, and medical clinics).

II. LEVELS OF SERVICE:

1. **Basic Life Support (BLS) Ambulance:** ground ambulance staffed and equipped as defined by State rule: R 426-12 and R 426-14-201 (1) (d)
2. **Advanced Life Support (ALS) Inter-facility Ambulance:** ground ambulance staffed and equipped as defined by State rule R 426-12 and R 426-14-201 (2) (d)
3. **Air Transport:** Helicopter services for inter-facility transport is an option for patients requiring critical care intervention and /or rapid transport and is defined by State rule R 426-2

III. PERSONNEL INTERACTION:

1. There should be a pre-designated person responsible for requesting transport. This person is charged to:
 - A. Be conversant with the details of the different levels of service described in this protocol to insure the correct response is requested.
 - B. Give the dispatcher:
 - 1) Chief complaint
 - 2) Age
 - 3) Status of consciousness
 - 4) Status of breathing
 - 5) Other information ---
 - a. Patient name and vital statistics
 - b. Patient destination
 - c. Referring and receiving physician
 - C. Be available at all times while the organization is open. A likely person for this job would be the clerk.
 - D. Meet the transporting personnel and direct them to the patient.
2. The person who has been providing primary care for the patient must be available during the transition of patient care and while the patient is being prepared for transport. This person should:
 - A. Be a Physician, Registered Nurse, or Physician Assistant
 - B. Provide history and treatment the patient has received
 - C. Provide for the proper continuity of care until the patient is loaded in the ambulance.

- D. With inter-hospital transfer, provide documentation of patient consent for the transfer, acceptance of transfer by the receiving Physician and name of the receiving Physician (as required by Federal EMTALA Law).